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AFEW

SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.

в

SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, MUS. DOC.,

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ANT

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Calcutia:

PRINTED BY I. C. BOSE & Co., STANHOPE PRESS, 249, BOW-BAZAR STREET, AND PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

1879.

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R.M.I.C. LIERARY Acr. N. 24341 Direction of Garage

Fis Excellency the Bight Fon'ble

EDWARD ROBERT LYTTON, BULWER-LYTTON, BARON LYTTON OF KNEBWORTH, G.M.S.I.,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY!

EING desirous of celebrating this the auspicious occasion of the Third Anniversary of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, of the Title of Eugeress of the Little I beg most respectfully, with Your Excellency's kind permission, to place at the foot of Your Excellency's august throne the various flowers, which I have culled from the garden of Hindu Music, in the shape of "A few Specimens of Indian Songs," as an offering of my deep-felt gratitude and devoted loyalty.

I have the honor to remain,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and grateful Servant
SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

CALCUTTA, 2st January, 1879.

AFEW

Specimens of Indian Songs.

(1)

ALÁPA.

It is difficult to convey in writing an adequate idea of what an Alápa is. It is not a song—as the music is not set to any particular words, neither is it a tune or air, as it is not subject to the rules of any particular metre, and is not divided "into "bars." Vocally speaking, it is the expression of a particular Rága (melody-type) in its fullest extent, either by means of "humming" or by the use of certain unmeaning words, such as te, re, ne, tom, &c. &c. An Alapa should thoroughly explain the character of the Raga, by showing the gradation and succession of the notes, giving prominence to the vádi or principal note, paying due attention to the other notes with reference to the length of their duration, and by avoiding the bibadi or inimical notes—that is such note or notes, the use of which would destroy the characteristic peculiarity of the Rága. It is invariably composed of four strains, each of which has to be sung in its turn in very slow time, and then promiscuously all, in successively quick multiples of it.

An Alápa can also be played on the Mahati Vind, Surbáhár, and such other instruments as are capable of producing it, and the different modulations of the human voice can be partially imitated by means of a process, called the murchhaná, which is done by flicking the wire, to some extent, to the left of the fret, so as to produce uninterruptedly one to six notes, (as may be required) higher than the one represented by that fret, either in the ascending or descending succession.

(2)

श्रालाप।

नेते तेरे नेरि तोम् ना ताना तोम् ना तोम् ना तेना तोम्। तेरे नेते तोम् नेते तेरे ना तोम् नेना तेने तोम् नेते तेने तोम् ना। नेते तेरे नेरि ना तोम् नेना तेरे ने तेरे ने तेरे नेते ने नान् ना। नेते तेरे नेरि नेना तेरे नेने तेने ना तेने ने नान् ना तोम् नेते नाता नेते ना तोम् नाते ना तोम्॥

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BIBHÁSA.

रागिणी विभास।

First Strain.

चास्यायी।







(2)

SVARAGRÁMA.

THE wordings of this species of song are simply the seven initial letters of the scale $s\hat{a}$, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni. These notes (and in some cases, some of them) are arranged according to the character of the particular $R\hat{a}ga$ to which the piece is set and confined to particular $t\hat{a}ls$, according to the option of the composer. The literal signification of the term $Svaragr\hat{a}ma$ is sol-faing or solmization. These songs have generally two strains.

(२) खरगाम।

RÁGINÍ BHÚPÁLÍ.

रागिणी भूपाची।

Tála Madhyamána.

ताल मध्यमान।

First Strain.





(3)

TELENÁ.

THIS kind of song is generally composed of two strains, in which are used some unmeaning expressions, (ne, te, tere, tome &c.), similar to rum, tum &c. Sometimes expressions, representing the variety of sounds produced on the native drum-instrument, are used, such as, dhá, dhá, kititák, terekiti, &c. &c.

(₹)

तेलेना ।

दर् नाता देरे दानि दिम् तान् ना ताना ना देर्देर् तोम् देर् देर् तोम् देर् ता देरे ताना नाना ना देर् ना देर् ना ताना ना देर् देर् तोम् देर्देर् ताना। ना देर् देर् दानि तोम् देर् देर् ताना नाना नाना ताना देरे नेता दिम् दिम् ता खुम् ताना ना ताना ना तोम् देर् देर् दानि धा किंटि धाधा किंटि ताक् तेरे किंटि धाधा किंटि ताक् तेरे किंटि धाधा।

RÁGINÍ LUMA.

रागिणी लुम।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान।

First Strain.

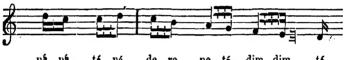


Second Strain.

श्रन्तरा।



Ná der der dá ni tom der der tá ná ná ná ná ní n ना देर् देर्दा नि तो μ देर् देर्दा ना ना ना



n4 n4 t6 n6 de re ne t6 dim dim t6 ना ना ता ना दे दे ने ता दिस् दिस् ता



'lum ti náni ti ni ni tom der der der जुम् ता नाना ता नाना तीम् देर् देर् देर्



dá ni dhá ki ti dhá dhá ki ti ták te re ki ti दानि धानि टि धा धा निटितान् ते रे निटि



dhá dhá ki ti ták to re ki ti dhá dhá. धा धा कि टि ताल् ते रे कि टि धा धा॥ (4)

TRIBUT.

THE Tribut is generally composed of three parts, one of which contains the expressions of the Telená, another, those of the Svaragráma, and a third, of the drum. In some of these songs, a few descriptive words are put, but in all specimens of this kind, the expression "Tribut" must be used.

(8)

बिवट ।

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í HÁMIRA.

रागिणी शामिर।

Tála Káoválí.

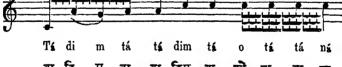
ताल काओवाली।

First Strain.

चास्यायी।



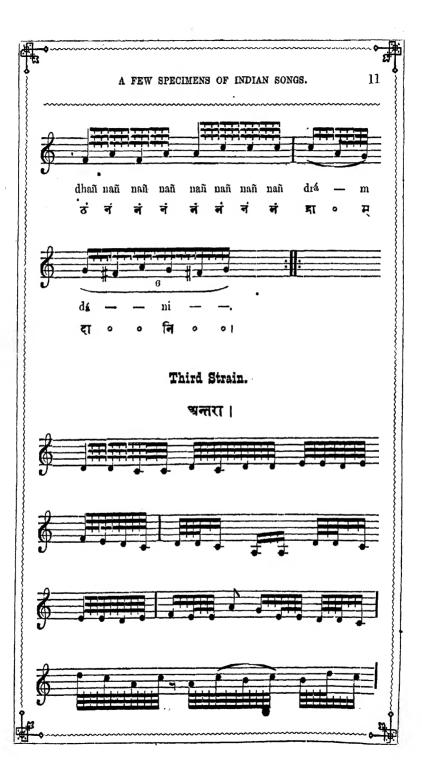




ता दि ता दिम् ता म् ता ता ता ना



ता देर ना देर देर देर देर देर ना, ना ना











(5)

CHATURANGA.

This is a species of song which should be composed of four strains, one of which must contain descriptive words, another, expressions of the *Telená*, a third, those of the *Svara-gráma*, and a fourth, of the drum. It is sometimes composed

of two Strains, but within this limit, all the four requisite conditions must be fulfilled. In some part of the piece, the word "Chaturanga" must have a place.

(4)

चत्रंग।

गाइए चतुरंग गाइए चतुरंग चतुरतान गुर्वियनको गाए वाजाए रिभाए देखन श्रमाछ कर चतुर छंग गाइए चतुर। छोठेराग दुगनक इलागरंग गाइए चतुर। तारे दानि तारे दानि तारारे तादारे दानि घेइ एइ एइया एइ एइया। धाकिटिकिटि किटिधा किटि किटि किटि धाकिटि किटिताक् किटिताक् धाएसेने चतुरंगकि छंग गाइए चतुर।

RÁGINÍ LALITA.

रागिणी जलित।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान।

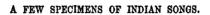
First Strain.

मास्यायी ।











Second Strain.











du ga na ka ha lá — — ga दुगन क इ ला॰ • ग



रङ्क् ००० संसाध्य

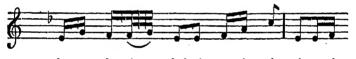


Third Strain.

सञ्चारो।



Tare dani tare dani tada reta तारे दानि तारे दानि तादा रेता



dare dani — theici e i ya ei e i दारे दानि ० चेहरह र इ. या रहर इ



Fourth Strain.

षाभोग ।



Dháki ti ki ti ki ti dháki ti ki ti ki ti খাকি তি কি তি কি তি খাকি তি কি তি কি তি





dhá ki ti ki ti ták ki ti ták dhá e — se — धा कि टि कि टि ताकु कि ठिताकु धा ए ॰ से ॰







(6)

DHRUPADA.

"THE Dhrupada may properly be called the heroic song of Hindustan. The subject is frequently the recital of some of the memorable actions of their heroes or other didactic theme,"

or the glories of the Gods. The style is very masculine, grave and eminently fitted for solemn occasions. The old Sanskrit *Dhrubapada* or *Dhrupada* was brought to its present state by the Rájah Mán of Gwalior, who is also said to have composed and sung many *Dhrupadas* in the Hindustanee language.

(€)

ध्रुपद् ।

चाजु मन भाजीन कि क्वनिके जागत तेरे चाजीन। घन गुग माला . विराजत चोरपर चधरण जञ्जन सोहाचोम। नय्ना तास्तुज जजार महो वरकीट मगनभेर चाज्को चाजीन। किन्नरके प्रभु तुम बज्ज नायकर चोरि दरसपार ग्रह पञीन॥

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í LALITA.

रागिणी ललित।

TÁLA CHAUTÁLA.

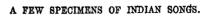
तार्सं चौताल।

First Strain.

चास्यायी।











Second Strain.

चनरा।



Dina gu — na ma na bi na — ja विन्यु०० सामा चा वि रा०० ज



त चीर ०० प० र० इस घर





Fourth Strain.

चाभोग।



Kin — na ra ke — pra bhu tu — ma ba किन् ॰ न र के ॰ घ भु तु॰ म व



क्रमा०० व्यक्त ० ° ० र



की ० रि॰ दरसमा० ॰ र



gri — ha — pa — — o — — na — — —

24341



(7)

VISHNUPADA.

THE Vishnupada is a kind of hymn, of which the glory of of the Hindu God Vishnu forms the subject. There is no fixed rule as to the number of strains in which the pieces are to be composed. Suradása Bábájí, a blind Hindu mendicant, who lived in the reign of the Mogul Emperor Akbar Shah, is known to have been the first composer of songs of this description, and is credited with the composition of 1,25,000 hymns.

(0)

विष्णुपद् ।

मार्चेगर् मुकुट श्रुति कुछल विशाले भाले खलक कुटिल सो हलीनर ग्रम्म । करु निकलितकतिकिङ्गिण विचित्रतट पीतानर खङ्गमे विराज युति वैजली॥

RÁGINÍ LUMA.

्रागिणी जुम। Tála Madhyamána.

ताल मध्यमान।

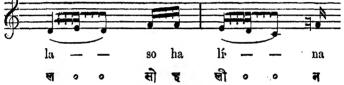
First Strain.

यास्यायी।





साविद्याश्लेभा केश्वासा का कुटि





Second Strain.

श्रनरा ।









(8)

BHAJANA.

This is a species of hymn very popular amongst the *Hindusthanis*. Suradása and Tulasidása, are known to have been the best composers of these songs. The former sings the virtues of Krishna, the latter, those of Ráma. Suradása Bábájí, the blind poet and musician, was a staunch follower of Vishnu or Krishna. Tulasidása, well-known for his poetical compositions regarding the life and virtues of Ráma and Síta, died in the reign of the Emperor Jehangir Shah.

(- =)

भजन।

जय नारायण बच्चा परायण श्रीपति कमलाकानां। नाम खननाको काचा लागि वरणन श्रीविद्य पानो न खनां। शिव सनकादि खादिबद्या-दिक नारद ध्यान धरनां। मक्त कक्त श्रुकरवर नरहरि वामनरूप धरनां। परस्राम रामचन्त्र भेह हे कोटिको जीजा करनां। जन्मीजबो वसरेविक ग्रह्मते वशोमती गोद खेलनां। पर्यास पाताच काजीनाग नायो पायो विच नत्य करनां। वज्ञभद्र भेये देत्य संहारे कंसको केश्र यहनां। जयनाय होह जग्गचिन्तामिश्व वैठ रहो निचनां। काजिबह हरसा अक्जाकी है ए जग्गदीस्वर भगवनां। दशमञ्जन्द भागवत गाये सर स्वरूग भगवनां।

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í YOGIYÁ-BHAIRABA.

रागिणी योगिया-भैरव।

Tála Káhárbá.

ताल काचारवा।

First Strain.

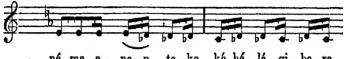
पाखायी।



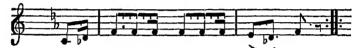


Second Strain.

चन्तरा।



náma a nan tako káhá lági bara नाम चान न तको वाचा चार्मि वर



nana s'e shahi pábo na an tañ. सान प्रेम स्थिमा बीन सान तं।

Third Strain.

हतीय अन्तरा।



S'i ba sa na ká di á di brah má di ध्रिय व स न का दि चा दि व सादि



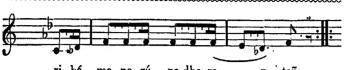
ka náradadhyánadharan tan. कनारदधान घरनुती

Fourth Strain.





Mach chha kach chha — s'ú ka ra ba ra na ra ha 中田 東 帝田 夏 夕 双 邵 【 日 【 干 【 ▼



ribá manarú padhara — n'tañ. दिवा मन्ह पधर ०न तं।

Fifth Strain.

पश्चम श्रन्तरा।



Para s'urá mará ma chan dra bhe i he पर श्रामरा म चन्द्र भेद्रहे



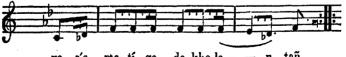
ko ti ke lí lá ka ran tañ. को टिके खीखाक र न्तं।

Sixth Strain.

वष्ठ अन्तरा।



Jan ma li o — ba su de ba ki gri ha te जन्म चि की ॰ वसु देव कि ग्रष्ट ते



ya s'o ma tí go da khe la — n tañ. य शो म तो शो द खेच • न् तं।

Seventh Strain.

सप्तम चन्तरा।



Payasi pátá laká lí ná ga náthyo pha पर्यस्य पाता चना ची ना गना ची पा



ní bicha nrityaka ran tañ. बीविच नृत्यक रन्तं।

Eighth Strain.

चष्टम चन्तरा।



Ba la bha dra — bhe ye dai tya sa ñ há re व स म द े भे ये देख सं ॰ हा दे



ka ñ sa ke ke s'a gra ha — n tañ. कं॰ स के के श्रय इ ० न तं।

Ninth Strain.

नवम चन्तरा।



Jagra ná tha ho i ja ga chin tá ma ṇi जग्न माथ हो इ. जग चिन्ता म. बि



Tenth Strain.

दशम चन्तरा।



Kali bi sha — hara na a kalañ ki hai का जि वि ष ॰ इ. याच्य क जङ्की है



e ja gadí s'varabhagaban tañ. एज गदी घर भगवन्तं।

Eleventh Strain.

एकाद्य अन्तरा।



Das'a mas kan da bhá ga ba ta gá ye su इ.स. म आत् द सा गव त गांगे सु



rasmara <u>n</u>abnaga bun bun. स्सार्याभगवन्ती (9)

JAT.

This kind of song contains a number of strains, each of which is composed in a different dialect and set to a different Raga and Tala. According to some authorities, the difference in the Tala is not an absolutely necessary condition. 24,34!

(&)

नार।

चतुरक पचरक इंग्रियन सक रक्व वरक वनार कह तुहै। इर रकरक इतरक हे नश्री रस रक्व वनार गृथी तुंहै। सा रि ग्र म सधे साधे जिया धरिए। देर् देर् दानि दिम् तादेरे दानि ना देर् देर् दानि ता दिम् ताना नाना दिम् तादारे दानि देरेना देरेना दिम् दिम् तादिम् ताना नाना नाना तादेरे दानि तादानि नादेरे दानि। मृदक वाजाश्रीत ताथेइ ताता परण धरण तिथा इसाज भे द तादित् धुन्ना मणभ उचारण। खाय करिम्क शाज खां जाने ग्रथेब् ग्रवरोत रसा उजि पखीर्दारी दोस्तारा कुजा कुनि महत्रम् तोक वाद्या नानजर्दारो। वस्त्रम् खालाव कर्मांसहि कसपदा जाव जमासहि इसनत जनाखी सासहि साझ खले हया सहि। प्रणमामि प्रमां श्रिवं सकसमक्तं पञ्जाननपरमथी में किनिस्थं।

SRÍ-RÁGA.

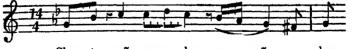
श्रीराग ।

TALA TEOTA.

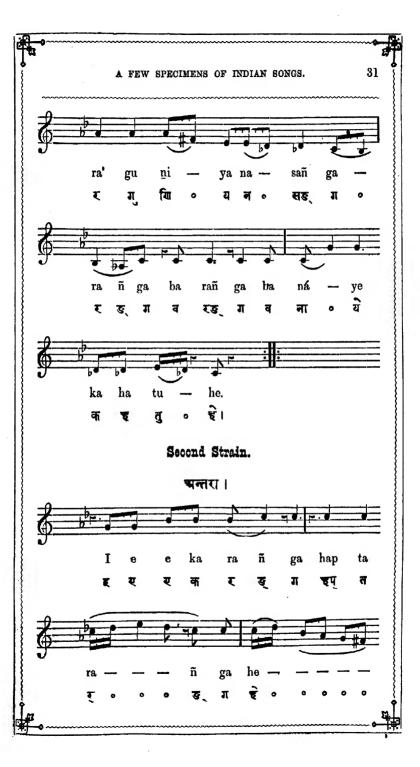
ताल ते छोट।

First Strain.

मास्यायी।



Cha tu rañ gapacha ra — ñ ga ha चतुरङ्गमच २०ङ्ग इ

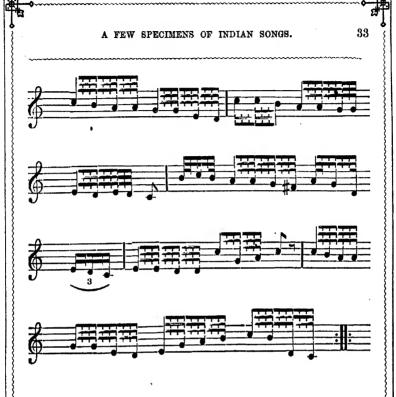






Sá ri ga ma su dhe sá — dhe — ji yá dha ri साम्ह ग्राम सुधे सा॰ घे जिया धरि





RÁGI<u>N</u>Í KEDÁRÁ.

रागिणी केदारा 1

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

तास रकतासा।

Fourth Strain.

चतुर्थ अन्तरा।





RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BÁGÍSVARÍ.

रागिणी वागीखरी।

Tála Áráchautála.

ताल ग्राड्ग चौताल।

Fifth Strain.







RÁGI<u>N</u>Í MADHUMÁDHABÍ SÁRANGA.

रागिणी मधुमाधवी-सारकः।

Tála Madhyamána.

ताल मधामान।

Sixth Strain.

वष्ट्र अन्तरा।



Áy ka rí make á j khán já — — ne धायुक रि म के धा जुलां जा ० ० ने







RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BEHÁG.

रागिणी वेचाग।

Τάια Ιμάνρατάι.

ताल आंपताल।

Eighth Strain.

ष्रष्टम धन्तरा।



Prana má mi s'am bhuñ s'i bañ sa kala प्रया मा मि ग्रम् भे ग्रिवं० स क च



ma — ń ga lań pan chá — na na — म o खु ग खं पञ्चा ॰ न न ०



paramayo — gai ka nilayañ. परमधी० गैंक निचरी (10)

KÁOYÁL-KÁLBÁNÁ.

This kind of song is composed in the Arabic language, and has for its subject the praise of the Almighty or of Mahomed the prophet. It is generally sung by a class of singers, known as the "Kábáls."

(00)

काञ्चीयाल-कालवाना।

वाले इक वाज वालायाली मूर्देखी दारा। समुभा वृभाकी साचि साचि साचि बात ग्रीपाले भावे साचिकी मनमे व्याचकचा याली व्याज् निवकी दिल्दारा।

RÁGINÍ IMAN-KALYÁNA.

रागिणी इसन-कल्याण।

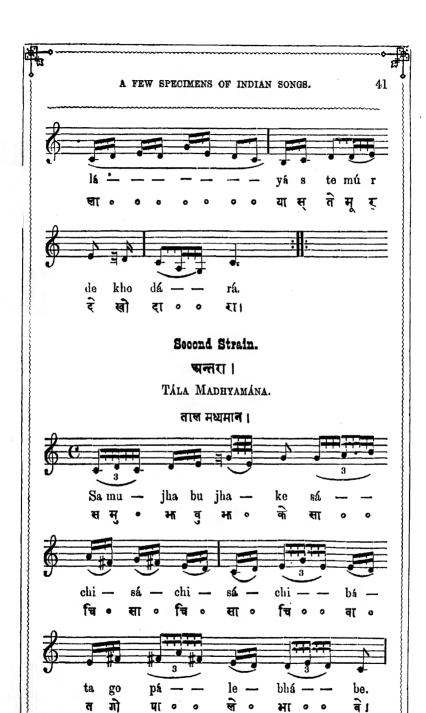
Tála Surpháktá.

ताल सुर्पाक्ता।

First Strain.

षाखायी।





Tála Káoyálí.

ताल कास्त्रीयाली।



Tála Surpháktá.

ताल सुर्पाक्ता।



(11)

GUL-NAKS.

This species of song is generally composed in the Persian language. The expression "Gul" (flower) must be used in some portion of the composition.

(22)

गुल्-नक्स।

गुल्लाख की वृल् वृल् चय्चहा मे जनदना रय् कुम्रि सर्वरा वाजा खोद मृन्दपा मृक वाचमन् शीशा बदल यामेने हृद्गा मेच मन् कज् रवेकज् खरज्मन् खाय्जामे विया वीवि।

RÁGINÍ IMAN-KALYÁNA.

रागिणी दूमन-कल्याण।

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

ताल एकताला।

First Strain.

प्रास्थायी।











(12)

TAPPÁ.

THE Tappá was known in Sanskrit as the Jhumari and has been reduced to its modern form by Golam Nobi, the husband of the famous songstress Shorf, with whose name most of these songs are connected. The style is light and pleasing to the generality who cannot appreciate the higher forms of music.

(१२)

टप्पा ।

सात राजि रना नावे मिलितिक निष्ठ दोतोदा मिलना सा । मेय् मन विष्णु तोरफेकावेदि दया वर्कफे पायेतु दि गर्दि दारा मालीदोसा।

RÁGINÍ KHÁMBÁJ.

रागिणी खास्वाज।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान ।

First Strain.

श्रास्थायी।







(13)

KHEYÁL.

The Kheyál song has a very graceful style and is full of elegance and embellishments. It is lighter than the *Dhrupada* but graver than the *Tappá*. The Sanskrit style of songs called *Lahachárikā* was introduced, under the designation "Kheyál," by Sultan Hossain Shirki of Jounpore.

(59)

खेयाल।

एदैया मातवारा थोगी मेरे दारे काए हो . एदैया मातवारा योगी मेर दारे कार हो। डिमि डिमि डिमि डिमि डमर वाजे पिनाकी चाच वाजाय हो कानन सोहे राष्ट्रिक माला भीभ नागल पटाए हो।

RÁGA BHAIRABA.

राग भैरव।

TÁLA KÁOYALÍ.

तास काञीयासी।

First Strain.

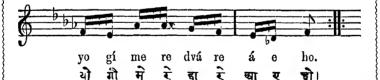
भास्यायी।



र देयामात याराधी गी मेरे



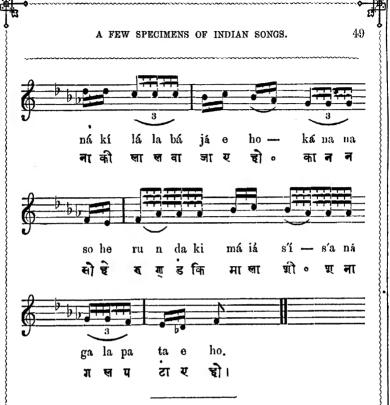
dváro á e ho e dai yámáta yá rá हारे चार हो रहे या मात या रा



Second Strain.



Di mi di mi di mi da ma ru bá je pi डिमिडिमिडिमिडिमिडिम डिम द वाजेपि



(14)

TAP-KHEYÁL.

As the name implies, this species of song is a combination of the *Tappa* and *Kheyál*. With respect to the wording and to the style of music, it partakes of the nature of both the abovementioned specimens.

(88)

टप्-खेयाल।

काजरारे नयनते हारो कजरारे नयनते हारो रहे लागे साजि-नारोरा। कोन ग्या पिया रसिर हे मोहे मेरे नन्द लनाहि काज्रे।

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í PARAJA.

रागिणी परज।

TALA MADHYAMANA.

ताल मध्यमान।

First Strain.

षास्थायी।





(15)

THUÑRÍ.

The Thungre is intended for female singers and is set to light ragas and simple talas. The singing is invariably accompanied with appropriate gestures.

(१५)

उंरी।

नउजि लागि खांखि खांउनसेरे जिनिक हित्से एतना दुख पाची। खाग्लागती वृते जल्सेरे जल्माभ् लागती वृते केय्सेरे हमारि वियोग प्रकृते कट तुहे पियाके वियोग कटे केयसेरे।

RÁGINÍ DEO-JHIJHIT.

रागिणी देखो-भिभिट।

TALA THUÑRÍ. ताच उंदी।

First Strain.

श्रास्यायी।



Nau ji lá gi án khi án u na sen re ji na ki नउ जिला गिकां खिकां उन सें रे जिन कि



Second Strain.

चन्तरा।



Ag lá ge to bu te ja l sen re jal májh lá स्वाग् चा में ती वृ ते ज चु से रेज चुमाम्स्चा





yogas'a truse ka tatuhe piyáko bi यो ग्राम, जुसेक टतुई पियाकेवि



(16)

GAGAL.

THE Gagal is generally composed in the Urdu and Persian languages. As in the Thuñrí, the songs treat invariably of love, and the singing is accompanied with suitable gestures to represent the words.

(१€)

गजल् ।

साजा वाद् खोदा या दिख् वेराने राया मदेमे चरेवी सांहि चम्सल् मानेरा। गर्सचीट् वर्के करम् सामारचे गर्फे रया वेशवेके तातेया कर्द वया वानरा॥

RÁGINÍ PILU-JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी पिल्-जंबा।

TALA POSTA.

ताल पोस्ता।

First Strain.

षाखायी।





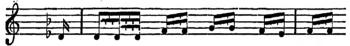
raine — rai — yai ma de me ha re botan राने ॰ रा॰ या म दे में इ रे वी तां



hi cha mu sal má ne — रई —. हि च मृ सच् मा ने • रा ।।

Second Strain.

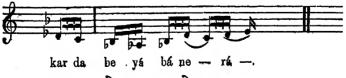
चनरा।



Gar sa o d barke karam sámá ra'he गर्स स्वीद्वर्के करम् सामा र हे



garme ra yás be s'a be ke tá te yá — अर्मेर या वे पावे केता तेया ॰



कहद वे या वाने • रा०।

(17)

HORI.

THE Hori Song is intended to be sung on the Dola-játtrá, or the Swinging Festival, which generally takes place in the end of February or in the beginning of March. It describes the life and virtues of Krishna, and is set to high-class rágas and invariably to a particular tála, known as the Dhámára.

(20)

होरि।

पिच्कारि मारिरङ्ग रसिया मेरे मुख पर आविर अचकतारि। प्रथाम रङ्किचे सखा सङ्क रसिया मिनति करतु मेथ् हारि मारि रङ्क रसिया॥

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BHAIRABÍ.

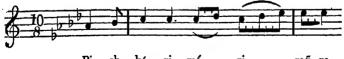
रागिणी भैरवी।

TALA YAT.

ताच यत।

First Strain.

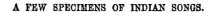
षास्यायी।



 Pi ch ká ri má — ri — raň ga

 fu 电 新 亿 和 。 亿 。 c 項 J







ra si yáme re mukhapa ra á bi र सिया में रेम्खार कावि



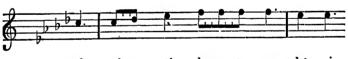
ra a chaka tá ri. र छ। च क ता रि।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा।



S'yá ma ran gi le sa khá san ga ra si प्या म रङ्गि से स खा सङ्गर सि



yá mína ti karatu mey há ri चा मिन ति करतु में युद्दा दि



má — ri — — rañ ga ra si yá. मा० रि०० रङ्गर सि या। (18)

RÁGAMÁLÁ.

THE Rágamálá or the garland of Rágas is composed of a number of strains, each set to a different rága. The first strain has to be repeated at the end of each part, and each strain must contain the name of the particular rága to which it is set. This kind of song is almost rare, owing, perhaps, to the difficulty in the composition or rendering of it.

(25)

रागमाला।

धाये भैरव महादेव शीश जटा छोर गङ्गाधर। छाशावरी ट्रह्मपर। योगियाको थानधरे। खटदरशनमे महिमा जिन्के। विभाषत। समित पान कर मात्रजाणाहियाके निष्ट ठोर। दयासिन्। भक्त भय तोड़ी। र सारङ्कमे वीग वाजाखोत। खनमूचतान मानसी। पुरवी खरगणि। गीरी सातरे॥

RÁGA BHAIRABA.

राग भैरव।

TALA MADHYAMANA.

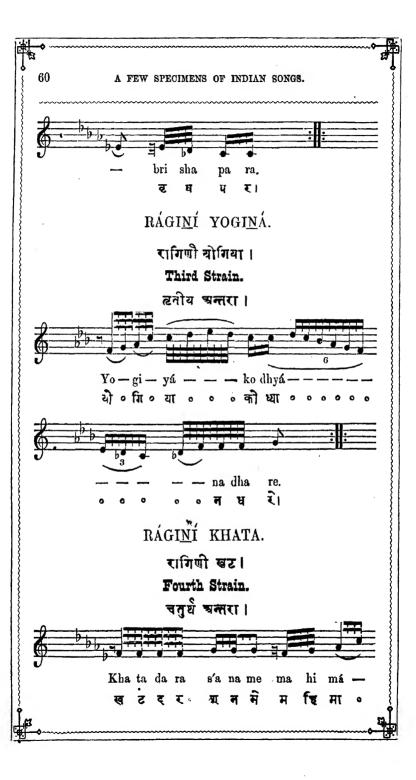
ताल मधामान।

First Strain.

षास्यायी।











RÁGI<u>N</u>Í TO<u>R</u>Í.

रागिणी टोडी।

Eighth Strain.

घष्टम चलारा।





RÁGI<u>N</u>Í SÁRAÑGA.

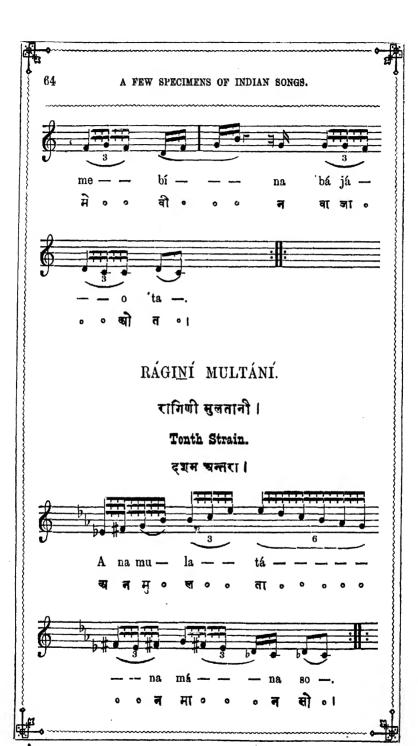
रागिणी सारङ्ग ।

Ninth Strain. नवस श्रन्तरा।



E — sá — — — ra — ñ ga — —

ए ० सा ० ० ० ६ ० ड् ग ०



RÁGI<u>N</u>Í PURABÍ.

रागिणी पुरवी।

Eleventh Strain.

एकादश अन्तरा।





RÁGINÍ GAURÍ.

रागिणी गौरी।

Twelfth Strain.

हादश अलारा।



(19)

A SONG OF RAM-PERSHAD.

RAM PERSHAD SEN, the author of this song, was born in a village named Kumárhatta, near Hallishahar. He had a fair knowledge of Sanskrit and Persian, and had, from a very early age, a predilection for composing spiritual songs. He was not a clever musician nor had he a good voice, but the pathos which he threw into his compositions, together with the peculiar character of the music to which he set them, has rendered his songs exceedingly popular. He was a devout follower of Kálí, in whose praise he had composed a large number of songs, full of simple and beautiful rhetoric, which have, even to this day, continued to be looked upon as great favorites, especially by men of a religious turn of mind. These songs are frequently sung by the street-beggars who manage to make much of these backneyed yet ever-fresh compositions. Rajah Krisna Chunder Roy of Krisnaghur (who was contemporary to Nawab Sheraj-u-dowllah), liked Ram Pershad very much and is said to have given him the literary title "Kabi-ranjana."

(22)

त्रामधनामी।

মায়ের এমনি বিচার বটে। বিচার বটে গো আনন্দময়ী। আদালতে আর্জি দিয়ে, হাজির আছি করপুটে; ওমা কবে যে শুননি হবে, ত্রাণ পাব মা এ সঙ্কটে।

RÁGINÍ KHÁMBÁJ-JAÑLÁ. त्राजिनी श्रामाज-जश्ना।

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

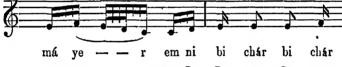
তাল একতালা।

First Strain.

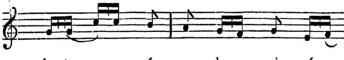
আন্থায়ী।



Maye — r em n bi char ba te মায়ে ০ ০ র এম্নি বি চার ব টে



মা য়ে ০ ০ র্থম্নি বি চার বি চার



bate — go & nan dama yi maye ৰ টে ংগা আ। ননু দ ম য়ি মা শ্লে



০ ০ রু এম্নি বি চার ব টে।

Second Strain.

অন্তরা।



Λ dá la te á — r ji di ye — — আ দা ল তে আ • র জি দি য়ে ৹ ৹



— há jir á chhi ka ra — pu te — o má

• হাজির্জা ছিক র ০০ পুটে ০৩ মা



ka be ye s'u na ni ha be — — क (व (य ७ न नि इ (व • ०



trá — n pába má — e sa ñ ka te.

আ • ০ ণুপাৰ মা ০ ০ এ স ছ ক টো

(20)

A SONG OF THE BAULS.

This is a kind of song sung by a certain Hindu religious sect, known as the Báuls. According to their doctrines, the subjects of their worship, Rádhá and Krishna, live in the human body, as everything else, in heaven or earth, does; and it is their belief that love between man and woman, when brought to perfection, leads to the enjoyment of divine love. The Báuls wear a fantastic dress, use rosaries, made of Coral, crystal beads &c., do not shave at all, and tie up their hair in tufts over their heads. They do not believe in idol worship or fasting. Their religious songs are simple yet impressive.

(२०)

বাউলের গান।

সত্য বল স্থপথে আমার মন তলাতল পাতাল খুজে পানি রে এ (ভোলা মন পানি রে এ) সুন্দাবন মন কথা শোন। মিথা কথা প্রবঞ্চনার বেতে পারবে না পথে আছে রে থানা আর পড়লে ধরা যাবি মারা রে ওরে হারাবি (ও ভোলা মন হারাবি) অম্ল্য ধন। (মন কথা শোন)। ফড়ে যারা মরবে তারা বাট্থারাতে কম্ তাদের তসিল করবে যম, আর গদিয়ান মহাজন যারা রে তারা বসে কিন্বে (ভোলা মন্ বসে কিন্বে) প্রেমরতন (মন কথা শোন)।

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í YOGÍYÁ-JAÑLÁ.

রাগিণী যোগিয়া-জংলা।

TALA KHEMTA.

তাল থেমটা।

First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।



Satya bal su pathe chal á már man সত্য ৰল্ফু পথে চল্ আ দার্ মন্



. ta lá tal pá tal khu je pá hi re s'rí bho তলা ডল্পাতাল্খু জেপাবি রেঞী ভো



lá man pá bi re s'rí brin dá ban man ka thá s'on. লামন্পাবি রে আ রন্দাবন্মন্ক খা শোন্।

Second Strain.

অন্তরা |



Mi thyá ka thá pra ban cha náy ye te pár be মি খ্যা ক খা প্র ৰঞ্চ নায়্বে তে পার্বে



na — pa the a chie re tha na ar par না ০ প থে আ ছে রে ধা না আর পড়





o re há rá bi o bho láman há rá ও রে হারাবি ও ভোলামন্ হারা



bi a mú lya dhan man ka thá s'on. বি আ মূল্ধন্মন্ক থা শোন্।

Third Strain.

তৃতীয় অন্তর।।



Pha re yá rá mar be tá rá bát khá rá te ফ ড়ে যারা মর বে তা রা বাট্থা রা ভে





di yan ma ha jan ya ra re — — — — দি য়ান্ম · হাজনুয়া রা রে ০ ০ ০ ০



ta rá ba se kin be bholáman ba se তারাব সে কিন্বে ভোলামন্ব সে



kin be prem ra tan man ka thá s'on. কিন্বে প্রেম র তন্মন্ক থা শোন্।

(21)

A DURWAN'S SONG.

THE Durwan's song, sometimes called the Ghanto or Chaiti, is a kind of rustic song, sung by Hindustháni Durwans (doorkeepers) or Hindustháni ploughmen, while at work in the fields. Sometimes the Durwans invite their friends to their master's house, and spend with them a portion of the day or night in singing these songs, accompanied with the Dhola and Mandirá.

(२१)

द्रयान जातिर चैति गान।

नयनवार्य लागि गेली चकाइ कर डीर मोरे रामा हो। हाजिपुकी चकाइ समर या पटने करडीर मोरे रामा हो॥

RÁGINÍ PILU-JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी पिल्-जंला।

Tála Kágyálí.

ताल काञ्जीयाली।

First Strain.

आस्यायी ।



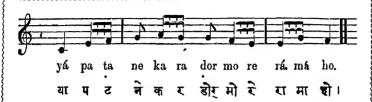


lo chaka i kara dor mo re rámá ho. सो चन इन इडोर्मोरे रामा हो।

Second Strain.

यनरा।





(22)

A SONG OF THE SNAKE-CHARMERS.

THIS kind of song is generally sung by the Snake-charmers, to the accompaniment of the pastoral wind-instrument, called the *Tubri*. The words are invariably invocations to the deities that preside over serpents, to protect the players from accidents when playing with them or hunting for them in holes or jungles.

(२२)

সাপুড়িয়ার গান।

ওরে ভোলামন রে হুর্গানাম বল বদনে নম গো নম গো হুর্গা নম নাগায়িন, প্রথমে বলিব তব চরণ হুগানি, তিন লাখ্ পাঠাইলাম কেহ নাই তার এলো, সরম পাইয়ে নাগ দেখা না করিল, প্রথম প্রহরে চলে নামে বছরাজ, কে আলে কে আলে নাগ খুড়া এলে তুমি, তোমারে না দেখে খুড়া নিতি কাঁদি আমি।

RÁGINÍ PILU-JAÑLÁ.

রাগিণী পিলু-জংলা।

Tála Thuñrí.

তাল ঠংগী।

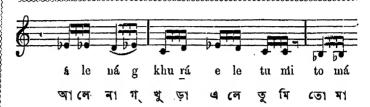


০ re ono is ma — n re durga nam ba is ৩ রেভোলা ম ৹ নুরে ছুর্গা নীমূব ল





ha re cha le ná me bañ ka ráj ke á le ke ছ রে চ লে নামে বঙ্ক রাজ্কে আ। লে কে



de khe khu rá ni ti kán di রেনা দেখে খুড়া নিতি কাঁদি আ মি। উল্লিখিত স্থরানুসারে নিম্নলিখিত পদগুলি গেয়। তারপর বন্দিলাম নামে কাল্নাগিনী।-ইন্দ নাই ছিন্দ নাই লোহার বাসঘর। তাতে ভয়ে নিজা যায় বেহুলা লখিন্দর ম সিভানেতে ছিল নাগ পদতলে গোল। निजात वालिम (वक्ला भामर्गाष्ठा फिल ॥ আশ্যোডা পাশ্যোড়া দিল ল্থিনর। পদ ঘা লাগিল সাপের মস্তকের উপর ৷ চাঁদ সুরয় বিষ্ণুবালা তোমরা হইও সাখি। মিনি অপরাধে বেনের ছেলে দণ্ডে মারে লাখি ৷ খওল কপালি বেহুলার চির লয়ে দাঁতি। বিবাহ রাত্রি খেলো সাপ না পোহাল রাতি। পদ্মপাতে নিল জন্ম পছুয়া কুমারী। मिदित करिय क्या निल এर कामनाशिनी॥

(23)

A SONG OF THE KÁHÁRS.

This kind of song is sung by a low class of people known as the Kahars. On certain occasions, and generally during leisure hours, these people assemble and sing these songs, accompanied with the *Huruk* and *Jhúnj*.

(२३)

रस्रोयानि वेहारादिगेर गान।

ताल वामे वाज् तुंत लगाकों यह या में युकरें। करे खेत या वाज्र लागु के याक् वालि में युकरें। करें किरिया तुवाज् तु खापने नाह एर या में युकरें। करें। विन वज्ह लास सुरार में युकरें। करें।

RÁGINÍ PILU-JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी पिल्-जंला।

TÁLA THUÑRÍ.

ताल ठुंरी।





yá bá rhai lá gu hun yák bá li mey ka या वा एड चा ग्रुडं याक् वा चि मेय् क



ron kare — tiri ya — tu barhatu रोकि रे॰ तिरिया • तुबा हृतु







(24)

KAJRI.

This species of song, in vogue in the North-Western Provinces, is specially sung in the month of August, on the occasion of the Jánma Ashtami, or the anniversary of the birth-day of Krishna. The period for which this kind of singing continues is a week—it commencing four days previous to the festival and ending on the fourth day after it. It is sung in company with Dhola and Mandirá, and with a peculiar movement of the body, accompanied with the snapping of the fingers. It is sometimes sung on occasions of marriage.

(२४)

काज्रि।

मुलारियान खादी आही आवि गरिया। टपकल वर च्योलकोरिया र च्यो लकोरिया।

RÁGINÍ PILU-BÁROYÁ-JAÑLÁ. रागिणी पिल्-बारोया-जंखा।

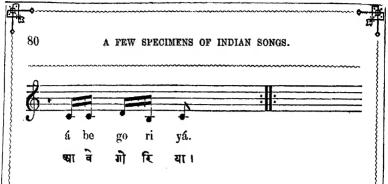
Tála Thuñrí.

ताच ठंरी।

First Strain.

ष्रास्थायी।





Second Strain.



(25)

A SONG OF THE SANOTALS.

THIS kind of song is sung by the aboriginal tribes known as the Sánotáls who live in the Sánotál Pergunnas, and in the Districts of Midnapore, Beerbhoom, &c. The tune and the words are as wild as the tribes whose national song they represent.

(२५)

सांचीतालि गान।

राजा दार् विरम् केंद् रोक्के राजा दार् विरम् केंद् रोक्के राजा दार् विरम् केंद् रोक्के। कोन् पुलेर् पोट्ना जुद्धि पुलेर् फोट्ना वाड्ने वज्वाड्ने वज् दार् विरम् केंद्रोक्के।

RÁGINÍ JAÑLÁ.

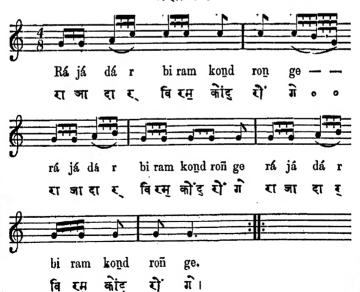
रागिणी जंला।

TALA THUÑRÍ.

ताल ठंरी।

First Strain.

श्रास्थायी 1



Second Strain.

चन्तरा ।



Kon phu ler phod ná — ju hi phu ler कोन पु चेर् फोर् ना ॰ ॰ जुहि प चेर्



phod ná bár ne — baj bár ne — baj dá r फोर ना वाड्ने • वज् वाड्ने • वज् दा र्



bi ram kond ron ge. विरम् कोंट्रों गे

(26)

KÍRTANA.

THE Kirtana system of songs (kirti in Sanskrit) is supposed to have been established in Bengal, at the time when Bidyápati and Chandidása flourished (about 1378 of the Christian era). They were very sincere and devout followers of Krishna and were the authors of several metrical compositions, regarding his life and character, which were afterwards set to music and sung in temples and other places of worship, to the accompaniment of the Khola.

A century later when *Chaitanya* the great leader of the *Vaisnab* sect of the Hindus, flourished and made quite a stir amongst the religious communities in Bengal, he introduced the procession system of *Kirtana* songs. These songs were sung from street to street, by himself and his followers and admirers and succeeded in drawing many people towards the doctrines they preached.

Both the system of Kirtana songs are still in use amongst the people of Bengal. The specimen given below belongs to the former system.

(२७)

কীর্ত্তন।

বৈর্ঘাং রহু বৈর্ঘাং রাই বৈর্ঘাং হাম্ গচ্ছং মথুরায়ে চূড়ব পুরী প্রতি প্রতি গহে যাহা দরশন পাওয়ে আর্ যাবার বেলা কাঁদিস না মা, একবার হাস গো চন্দ্রম্থি রাই আমি গরব করে বাহু দোলায়ে চলে যাই যাক্ যাক্ যাক্ না কেন কোথা গেছে সে তোর প্রেমডুরিতে বাঁধা আছে।

RÁGINÍ JAÑLÁ-DEOGIRÍ.

রাগিণী জংলা-দেওগিরী।

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

তাদ একতালা।



rá i dhair yyañ ra hu dhair yya — ñ ár রাই ধৈর্ যাং র ছ ধৈর যা ৽ ং আর



ek bár á mi ka hás go rái re ga rab এক্ বার্ হাদ্ গো রাই আ মি ক বে গ রব্



ka re ek bár hás go rái á mi ga ra ক রে এক্বার্ হাদ্গোরাই আ মি গুর



che ---

(27)

JÁTTRÁ.

THE origin of the Játtrá species of musical entertainment is traced in the following manner. After Krishna (who, according to the Hindu Purans, or mythological history, was one of the incarnations of the Divinity, and whose scene of action chiefly lay in Brindábana, in the North-Western Provinces of India) had finished his earthly career, the people of the country used to have Dvádasa-Játtrá or twelve festivals annually celebrated in his honor. On each of these occasions they used to dance and sing songs illustrative of his life, character and exploits, accompanied with dramatic representations of them. This practice was and is still in vogue in the Upper Provinces and goes by the name of Rásdhári Játtrá. The kriti songs of old having failed to satisfy the mind of the people, this form of entertainment was substituted in its place. As time advanced, the people of Bengal likewise felt the necessity of religious songs, in an attractive form—such as should combine amusement with spiritual sentiments. Hence the origin of Játtrás in Bengal. About 300 years are said to have elapsed since they were introduced here. Originally the subject of Játtrás was confined to the virtues and deeds of Krishna. But now other subjects from the mythology are chosen for the representations. The songs sung in the Játtrás of old, bore the character of Kirtana, from which they had evidently sprung. The tunes have now been materially modified to suit the tastes of the present generation. difference between Kirtana and Játtrá is that the former relates the character and virtues of Krishna, sung singly or in chorus. to the khola, whereas the latter is performed by a company who personate the different characters that are required in the representation of a certain portion of Krishna's life, and who. sing to the accompaniment of other musical instruments, besides the khola, such as the Violin, Dholaka, Bányá, Tablá, &c. The Játtrá, is, in short, a sort of opera in a rough state—minus the scenes. Now-a-days, subjects other than the life of Krishna form the text of Játtra entertainments.

The specimen hero given is taken, from the once very popular *Vida-Sundara Játtrá* of Gopal *Ure*, who lived about 40 years ago.

(२१)

যাতা 1

আমার যদি কুল দেন কুলকুওলিনী, নিস্তারকারিণী তবে কি ভয় ওলো সজনি। অসৎ লোকের বাণী, ছদে যেন দংশে ফণী, জলেতে অনল জলে দিবা রজনী;—বিনে সেই আদ্যা শক্তি, নিবারিতে কার শক্তি, নিরূপায়ের উপায় যুক্তি, মুক্তিপ্রদায়িনী॥

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í DEO-BIBHASHA-JAÑLÁ,

রাগিণী দেও-বিভাষ-জংলা।

Тর্ধার শ্রীর্কান্ত্রমর্থার

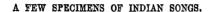
তাল সংগ্ৰন। First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।



Ku la de na ku la kun da li ní á máy কুল দেন কুল কুণ্ড লিনী আ মায়







nis tá — — ra — — ká ri ní ta be নিস্তা ০ ০ র ০ ০ কারি ণী ত বে



ki bnay 0 — 10 — sa. ja. — ni — ক ভয়, ও ০ লো ॰ স জ ০ নী ০



Second Strain.

অন্তরা।



A sat lo ker bá ní hri de ye na dan se — অ সং লোকের্বাণী হাদে যে ন দং শে ০



(28)

KABI.

"THE Kabi system," in vogue amongst us for about 150 years, "requires the attendance of two rival parties of songsters, on the same occasion; one party begins and the other replies. Originally the answers were composed by taking notes previously of the songs which would be sung by the opening party;

but subsequently the plan was altered. The answers were given extempore. The opening party would begin and the rival party would reply by singing songs composed extempore, apropos of the subjects, allusions, and character of the original songs. This was a most difficult performance, as it taxed the highest wit to produce ready answers, which however, not unoften turned out to be master-pieces." This kind of musical entertainment was called Kabi, because it required the genius of a Kabi (poet) to compose the reply-songs, on the spur of the moment. Each of the Kabi parties has to stand in rows, on two different sides of the quadrangle where the performance takes place, and sing—the words being "prompted" to them from behind by a person who holds the manuscripts in his hands. The Kabi is accompanied with the Dhola and Kansi.

(২৮)

কবি ।

বসস্তকালে ত্রজে আসিয়ে হেরিয়ে তুথ সমুদয় পুনরায় মথুরায় রাজ-मजाय डेभनीज राय डेक्टर क्या। अन अन वनमानि वृत्तावरनत वार्छ। विन পতावनी करत अर्तिह, ভাণ্ডित्रवन ज्यानवन निधुवन जात निकुक्षवन ভ্রমণ করেছি, করতে গোচারণ বে বনে, সে বন বন হলো এক্ষণে, তোমা বিহনে, বনের শোভা গিয়াছে, দেখে এলাম খ্রাম, তোমার বুলাবন ধাম, কেবল নাম আছে। দেখা বদন্ত ঋতু নাই কোকিল নাই ভ্ৰমর নাই जल कमल नारे ८करल जारे-कमल धुलाय পড़ে जलाइ। वत्नज कथा মনের কথা কই তোমার কাছে, কূলে মূলে জলে স্থলে সকলেতে নমান জলে নয়নজলে ভালে অনিবার হাহাকার স্বাকার শ্বাকার প্রেম্বিকার বিচ্ছেদ্বিকার না হয় প্রতিকার সকল গোকুলের গোপিকার হয়েছে অতি শীর্ণাকার বিচ্ছেদ অলঙ্কার স্বাই অঙ্গে পরেছে। স্থুখান্ত স্বাই শোকাকুলী তোমার শোকেতে বনমালি হে: সানন্দ উপানন্দ জীনন্দ কহিছে মনের विषाल, लाविन लाविन लाविन लाविन काथाय (म्या ल, यत्नामा ताहिनी जामि, त्तामन करत नित्रविध, वरन विधि कि कतिनि शाय, मुर्फ्श याय एठन शाय भून-রায় বলে আয় আমু আয় কোলে আয় আয়রে গোপাল আয় তুই। গোপাল কি ভূপাল তোমা বিহনে কাঁদে গোপাল ব্ৰঙ্গৱাথাল স্ব গোপাল বলে কাঁদিছে।

RÁGINÍ BASANTA-BÁHÁR.

রাগিণী বসন্ত-বাহার।

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

First Strain.



TÁLA SURPHÁKTÁ.

তাল স্বরফাকতা।

Second Strain.

অন্তরা।



S'u na s'u na ba na má li ˌbrin dá ba ner ভ ন ভ ন ব ন মা লি বুন্দাব নের্



bár ttá ba li pa trá ha lí ka re e বার্ ভা ব লি প আ ব লী ক রে এ



ne — — — chhi — bhán dir ban ta mál ban নে ০ ০ ০ ছি ০ ভাণ্ডির্বন্ ত মাল্বন্



nidhu ban a r ni kun ja ba n bhraman ka নিধুবন্ আ র্নিকুঞ্জ ব ন্ ল মন্ক



রে ৽ ৽ ৽ ছি ৽ কর্ তে।



Τάια Rύρακα.

তাল রূপক।

Third Strain.

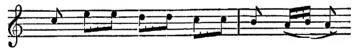
তৃতীয় অন্তরা।



kil nái bhra mar Ba san nái ko ri tu ta নাই কো किल् नारे ব সন্ তু ভ্ৰ মৰ্



nai ke bal la ja le ka নাই কে বল্ ই ণে



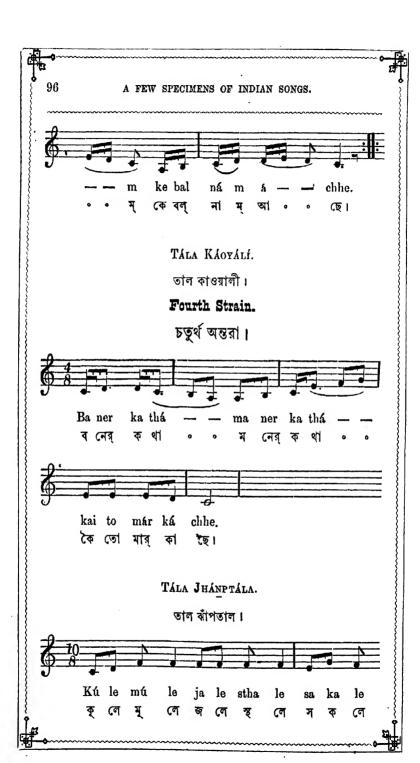
rái ka mal dhú láy pa re রাই মল্ধু লায় প ড়ে



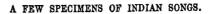
de khe chhe · ८म ८४ ছে এ

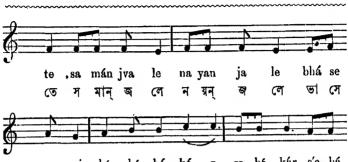


ধা M ম্ তোমা র্ वृन् न ન્









a ni bár há há ká r sa bá kár s'a bá অ নি বার্হা হা কা র্স বা কার্শ বা



kar prem bi ka — r bich chhed bi ka — r কাৰ্প্ৰেম্বি কা • ব্বিচ্ছেদ্ বি কা • ৰ্



TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।



go ku ler go pi kár ha ye chhe a ti sír ná গোকু লের্গো পি কার্ছ য়ে ছে অ তিশীর্ণা



ká r bich chhed a lan kár sa bái an ge pa — কা র্বিচ্ছেদ্ অ লঙ্কার্ দ বাই অঙ্গে প ০



TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

Fifth Strain.

পঞ্চম অন্তরা।



Sú nya sa bái s'o ká ku lí to már s'o ke te শু ভ দ বাই শো কা কু লী তোমারু শো কে তে



TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক। Sixth Strain.

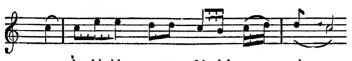
ষষ্ঠ অন্তরা।



Sá nan da u pa nan da — s'rí nan — da — সা নন্দ উ পা নন্দ ০ ০ . জী নন্ ০ দ ০



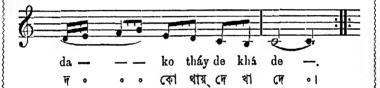
A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.



— ka hi chhe ma ner bi shá — — de — ক হি ছে ম নের বি যা ০ ০ দে ০



go bin 'da — go bin da — —, — — go bin গোবিন্দ • গোবিন্দ • • • • গোবিন্



Tála Súrpháktá.

তাল স্থ্রফাক্তা।

Seventh Strain.

সপ্তম অন্তরা।







A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.



li — — — há y múr chchhá yáy che tan páy লি ০ ০ ০ হা য়ু মূর্ছা ধায়ু চে তন্পায়ু



pu na ráy ba le áy áy áy ko le á — y পুন রাষু ব শে আর্ আয়ু আয়ুকো লে আ ৹ য়ু



TÁLA RÚPAKA.

পাল্ আয়্ তুই।

আয়ু রে গো

তাল রূপক।

Eighth Strain.

অফমু,অন্তরা।



Go pálki bhú pál to má bi ha ne kán de go — গোপাল্কি ভূপাল্তোমা বি হ নে কাঁ দে গো•



pá l bra ja rá khál sab go pál ba le kán — পাল্ব জ রা ধাল্নব্গো পাল্ব লে কাঁ



(29)

PÁNCHÁLÍ.

The Pánchálí had its origin in the Kabi and is rather a refined edition of it. It is so termed, because it takes up five subjects, the Bengali word Panch denoting that number. The performance invariably begins with a musical overture, and sometimes requires the presence of two parties, each vieing with the other as to superiority in music, strength of voice, cleverness in framing the songs and replies, &c. The company have to sit down, sing and play on different instruments. The music is more congenial to the tastes of modern society than that of the Kabi. Several verses called chharás, learnt previously by heart, and all bearing on the subject performed, are recited in the intervals, by one or two of the leading members of the company. Like the Játtrá, the modern Pánchálí embraces subjects other than the deeds of Krishna.

(২৯)

शाकानी।

(কই) কেশব আইল কুঞ্জতে বাঁচিনে প্রাণেতে আসার আশে আর স্থি ধৈর্য্য নাহি ধরে চিতে। গো বৃদ্দে গোবিন্দ কই এলো, নিশি পোহাল কেবল বিফল উপায় বল বল, পরাণ বিকল ভূষণ দ্বণ হলো মরি হারপ্রহারেতে।

RÁGINÍ BHÚPÁLÍ-JANLÁ.

. রাগিণী ভূপালী-জংলা।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

তাল মধ্যমান।

First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।

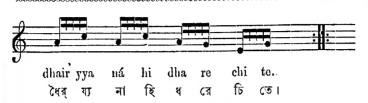




baá i la kunje te bán chi ne práne ব আ ই ল কুঞ্জে তে বাঁচি নে প্রাণে



te — — á s'ár á s'e á ra sa khi তে ০ ০ ০ আনার আ শে আ র স্থি



Second Strain.



রি প্র হা রে তে। হা র ম

(30)

A SONG OF DÁSARATHI RÁY.

This kind of song is very popular in Bengal. Dásarathi Ráy, the author of these compositions was born in 1804, in a village in zillah Burdwan. He had a fair knowledge of Bengali composition and a smattering of English. He had a great aptitude for composing songs, which he used, for sometime, to supply to a company of kabi-wallahs. Subsequently he organized a Pánchálí company for which he composed several pieces, which were, at one time, very much liked by the people. He died in 1857. His songs, and especially those composed in honor of the goddess Kálí are very simple and at the same time very touching, and there is scarcely any one in Bengal who does not know one or two of them. On account of the simplicity of the tunes, even the youngest boys can sing them with ease.

(00)

দাশর্থিরায়ের গান।

(কালি) এরপে আর গত হবে কত কাল; কি সকাল কি বৈকাল, ঐ যে কালদণ্ড লয়ে কাল, নাহি মানে কালাকাল, সঙ্গে সঙ্গে ভ্রমণ করে চির-কাল। জননীজঠরে ছিলাম যতকাল, আশা ছিল ভবে এসে সাধনে কাটাব কাল, প্রতিবাদী হলো তাহে রিপু কাল, অজ্ঞান বিফলে গেল বাল্যকাল, গেল যুবকাল যুবতীর সঙ্গে, কাল কাটালাম রসরঙ্গে, জরাতে পীড়িত হলো বৃদ্ধকাল।

RÁGINÍ ÁLÁHIYÁ-JAÑLÁ.

রাগিণী আলাহিয়া-জংলা।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

তাল মধ্যমান।

First Strain.





dan da — la ye — ká la ná hi má ne দণ্ড ০ ল য়ে ০ কা ল নাহি মা নে



ká lá — ká la sañ ge sañ ge bhra man ka re কালা ০ কাল সঙ্গে সঙ্গে ভ মণ্ক রে

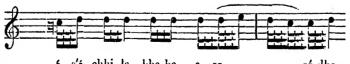


Second Strain.

অন্তরা।



Jana ní ja tha re chhilám ya ta kál জন নীজ ঠিরে ছিলাম্যত কাল্



র s'á chhi la bha be e se — — sá dha আ শা ছি ল ভ বে এ সে ০ ০ সাধ



(31)

THE LOYAL SONG* OF BENGAL.

Daughter of Bengal.—Nature worships Thee, O Queen beloved! lighting up her altar at dawn of day with the transcendent beams of the Sun, as a Priestess lights the sacred lamp on a plate encrusted with flashing gems.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—At night again, O Queen beloved! Nature worships Thee and prays for Thy welfare, lighting up the blue concave with myriads of sparkling lights.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—In every household, O Queen beloved! Thy children worship Thee with songs of praise from joyous hearts.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

^{*} This song was sung on the representation of the Tableaux Vivants of the different people of the British Dependencies in the East—held, at the author's house in January 1877, in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Most Gracious Majery. Scene.—The Government Palace at Calcutta. A daughter of Bengal (loyalty of Bengal personified), performing, before the figure of Britania, the drati, or the ceremony of waving the sacred lamps.

Daughter of Bengal.—This day, O Queen beloved! is the Festival of Joy. The glad sound of the conch shell is heard all over the country, and every one finds his heart too confined to contain his unbounded happiness.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—Thou art our Empress and Queen beloved! and I, Thy loyal and humble subject, worship thee on this solemn occasion with a heart full of affection, and wave the sacred lamps before Thee.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—

Success to our Empress!—

To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land

For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—Mayst Thou be ever happy, O Queen beloved! and the source of happiness to all Thy loyal subjects. The SPIRIT OF LOYALTY of this our native land, thus bends before Thee with a heart full of adoration and devotion.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory!—
Success to our Empress!—
To-day is a day of perfect joy
For thee, O Land of Bengal!

(0)

রাজভক্তিসূচক গান ৷

(বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তির উক্তি।)

আস্থায়ী।

প্রকৃতি তোমারে রাণি, দিবদে আরতি করে, জালিরে তপন-দীপ হীরকের থালোপরে। (সমবেত গীত—Chorus.)—

অন্তরা।

জন্ম জন্ম, জন্ম জন্ম, রাজরাজেখনীর জন্ম ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দমন্ম !

RÁGI<u>N</u>Í BHUPA-KHÁMBÁJA.

রাগিণী ভূপ-খাম্বাজ।

TÁLA CHAUTÁLA.

তাল চৌতাল।

First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।



Pro. kri — ti to mai — re rai — ni প্রকৃতিতো মা ৽ বেরা ০ বি

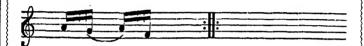






A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.





lo pa — re. লো প • রে।

(Chorus.—সমবেত গীত)—

Second Strain.

অন্তরা।





rá jará — je s'varí ra ja — — ya त्रा कता ॰ क्ष त्री त क ॰ ॰ त्र



s ji re e ba ñ ga rs — jya a tu — আজি রেএ ব ঙ্গরা ॰ জা অ তু



(বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি)—

আস্থায়ী।

নিশায় গগন-থালে কোটি কোটি দীপ জেলে, আবার আরতি করে তোমার মঙ্গল তরে।

(সমবেত গীত--Chorus.)---

অন্তরা।

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দময় !

(বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি)—

আস্থায়ী।

এ বঙ্গের ঘরে ঘরে, তোমারে আরতি করে, গাইরে তোমার গুণ সকলে হরষ ভরে।

(সমবেত গীত-Chorus.)-

অন্তরা ৷

জর জয়, জয় জয়^{*} রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দমর !

(বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি)---

আস্থায়ী।

আজি স্থথ-মহোৎসব, হইতেছে শঙ্কারব, অতুল হরবোচ্ছ্বাস—হাদরে নাহিক ধরে।

(সমবেত গীত—Chorus.)—

অন্তরা।

জন্ম জন্ম, জন্ম জন্ম, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জন্ম! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দমন্ম! (বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি)---

আস্থায়ী।

রাজরাজেশ্বরী তৃমি, তব অন্নগতা আমি, সাদরে আরতি করি এ হেতু আজি তোমারে।

(সমবেত গীত-Chorus.)-

অন্তর ।

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দময় !

(বন্ধীয় রাজভক্তি)—

আস্থায়ী।

চিরকাল স্থথে থাক, প্রজাগণে স্থপে রাথ, বঙ্গীয় রাজভক্তি তোমারে ভক্তি করে।

(পূর্ণ সমবেত গীত-Grand Chorus.)-

অন্তর ।

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় ! আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুগ আনন্দময় !

প্রত্যেক আস্থায়ী ও অস্তরা উন্নিধিত স্বরসংযোগে গেয়।

THE END.

Printed by I. C. Bose & Co., Stanhope Press, 249, Bow-Bazar Street, Calcutta.



